NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

# WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

THE SENATE DISPOSED TO GO TO WORK-ORDER IN WHICH BILLS WILL BE CONSIDERED-THE HOUSE TOO HASTILY-QUICK WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS-THE SPEAKER LOSES HIS TEMPER-THE DE-PICIENCY BILL-BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR AN BARLY ADJOURNMENT.

[BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The proceedings of the cancus of the Republican Senators to-day ind a healthy determination on the part of the upper branch of Congress to go to work. The order of business was discussed at some length, and the relative importance of measures considered. The question of adjournment was also debated, and it was the prevalent opinion that, by industry and the concentration of work on business that must be done, avoiding discussion on minor questions, adjournment may be reached by the last of June. It was decided to consider, first, the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, iollowing with the Finance and the Civil Rights bills. These are to give place, if thought desirable, to the Appropriation bills, as they come from the House. A committee of five Senators was appointed to confer with the House Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations on the subject of the business before the two houses, and particularly on the subject of adjournment. It is the disposition of Senators to fix as early as possible on a day for adjournment, and then to work up to it.

The House to-day was in admirable working order, and accomplished more than it has done in any previous week since the session began. The general feeling is that it did too much, and that it gives promise of going to the other extreme, which is more dangerous than the deliberate manner of its proceedings hitherto. Many of the very worst measures of Congress are to be attributed to the hasty manner in which they were acted upon by Congress, while it has rarely occurred that a really good measure has been lost by deliberate discussion

As an indication of the manner in which business was thrust through the House to-day, it is only necessary to say that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, involving the expenditure of \$4,500,000, came from the committee-room, and without any previous information on the part of members as to what it contained, was rushed through the House in half an hour's time. Not a speech was made upon it, not an amendment was proposed, not an explananation was vouchsafed; it was not considered in Committee of the Whole; it was not adopted section by section, but was whirled through almost before anybody knew that it was up for consid-It had been pretty adroitly managed to secure the favor of the various sections of the country, for a bone was thrown here and there, and Southern and Western members were propitiated by having some slight portion of the money expended or promised in their districts. The vote on its passage was more than two-thirds-167 to 58. Mr. Randail, after its passage, and during the consideration of another bill, charged that one-third of the money, or ever \$1,500,000, was to be expended in three States, namely, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New-York, and intimated that the Committees of Appropriation and Commerce had not acted fairly in the distribution of the sum named.

The Appropriation Committee, aided by Mr. Wheeler, had made such a bit with the River and Harbor bill that it essayed another of the appropriation bills, the West Point, and that was passed in even a shorter time than the other, and in the same manner. It was not considered in committee, and was only read once, passing by a two-thirds vote. The sum appropriated is \$335,835. Mr. Beck found some fault, and became quite exasperated at his fellow Democrats who voted with the majority to pass the bill without debate. He thought it was unjust to the sections of the country not included in the improvements, and mischievous in its tendency. He scourged Mr. Potter of New-York with a good deal of carnestness, and during his remarks said that he represented a district which, although paying more taxes than several of the States of the Union, had never had a dollar of Government oney expended within its limits; and he hoped there never would be such an expenditure.

Previous to the passage of the West Point as indicating the temper of the House, was passed by a very significant vote. The resolution was effered by Mr. Fort of Illinois, and, in substance, was a declaration in favor of the reënactment of the meome tax. It declared that if any increased taxation shall be found necessary, the increased revenue should be derived from taxing incomes of persons and corporations. The vote on this was 126 to 62.

A very unpleasant scene occurred during the session between the Speaker and Mr. Potter, involving the treatment by the former of Mr. Garfield. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, piqued at the failure of the Speaker to recognize him when he sought the floor, moved to adjourn. Some confusion followed and impatient words were uttered. The Speaker, as unfortunately happens once in a while, lost his temper, and said, with more feeling than was appropriate in a presiding officer, that it was not a proper motion, and that it was not offered in good faith. Mr. Garfield had little to say, but Mr. Potter took the Speaker to task for saying that a motion to adjourn was not a proper motion, and for presuminglto interpret the motives of members. The motion to adjourn is one of the highest privileges, and the Speaker has no more right to say that it is not a proper motion than he has to adjourn the House without a motion Both gentlemen got red in the face, but Mr. Potter stood his ground manfully, and appeared to have a majority of the House with him. It is to be regretted that the Speaker is so impatient and quick to anger, and that the size of the House will not admit of more deliberation on the part of the presiding

Mr. Garfield, after the West Point bill had been disposed of, moved to take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and it was considered in Committee during the rest of the session and rapid progress made. Should the House be in the same industrious mood to-morrow the bill may be passed. It appropriates \$3,341,175 as follows: Under the Department of State, \$50,072; under the Treasury Department, \$588,422; under the War Department, \$611.490; under the Interior Department, \$1,465,176; under the Post-Office Department, \$201,604; under the Attorney-General's Department, \$375,404; for the House of Representatives, Capitol Grounds and Botanic Garden, \$30,617; for the Reform School in the District of Columbia, \$18,386.

The promise of an early adjournment is brighter to-night than ever before, and it seems to be the intention of both Houses to go to work in earnest.

# THE CASE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER REPORT ON THE TAX-PAYERS' MEMORIAL-VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES POTTER AND WARD -THEY CONCUR IN MR. ELDREDGE'S RECOM-MENDATION FOR A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGA TION-A QUESTION AS TO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.-Mr. Potter of New-York and Mr. Ward of Illinois being unable to agree wither to the majority or minority report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the memorial of the Bonth Carolina tax-payers, submitted to-day the

following as setting forth their views: The undersigned, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of the Tax-payers Convention of South Carolina, asking for relief against the alleged misgovernment in that State, dissent from the report of the Committee thereon, and join in the

should be appointed, for the following reasons:

Whatever may be the condition of public affairs in South Carolina we are not prepared to say that the Federal Government has now any authority to interfere with the government of any State were popular suffrage prevails, even it such government result in general plunder by taxation, under the form of law, of one class of the population by the other. At the same time, the condition in South Carolina is doubtless most deplorable. A State in which one-third the farms in one section were sold for taxes in a single year; in which, in the principal city, the taxation of the improved real estate equaled the whole revenue from it, and in which private bills are openly passed by the Legislature for bribes-none of which allegations before the Committee do we understand to be controverted-although a Republican government in form, is none the less a government not worthy to be preserved. The Constitution of the United States provides for its own amendment. Its framers did not foresee the steamboat, the fallway, and the telegraph, and the conquent physical changes in the country. Bet they did, at least, foresee that the States might in time become a great nation, and that the provisions of the Constitution required by small, sparse, and poor communities, would then need to be changed to properly adapt the same principles of government to the growth and changes of the people. If the condition of things in the South be owing to the late constitutional amendment forbidding any restriction in suffrage on account of race or color, it may be, we do not say that it will be, found that some further amendments looking to educational or other qualification for Federal suffrage is necessary. At any rate, distress and abuses prevail over so large an area and in such degree throughout the South as seems to us to warrant the investigation recommended by the minority of

had read the letter referred to, he says:

Some expressions used in it are calculated to lead the reader to suppose that I had seen and revised the letter before its publication, and authorized it as a sort of manifesto of my views and intentions. While I recognize that it was prompted by a friendly spirit, I think if due to myself to say that it was not authorized by me, either was published, but I was not even advised that anybody intended or would undertake to speak for me. In one word, I had no knowledge of the letter whatever, nor of any part of it. I do not, of course, think of interfering with the right of any journalist to speak about me; but as to speaking for me, I always prefer to do that myself my own way and according to my own views of propriety. As to the statements contained in the letter, which is liberally ernamented with quotation-marks and other poetic license, I shall not go into detail to point out where they are cerrect and where they are erroneous, for I am not in the habit of making such corrections. My opinious on the problems of the day and the relations of the old party organizations to them you know, probably, from my public utterances; and when the time comes for discussing my personal relations to my constituents, I trust I shall do that, on my part, in a proper spirit and tone. I shall always endeavor to do my duty to the cause I serve to the best of my ability.

#### NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. SENATOR RAMSEY'S BILL TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION

OF THE ROAD-CONDITIONS OF A PROPOSED GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF THE BONDS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, May 11 .- The bill to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Rinfroad, introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ramsey, authorizes the Company to issue five per cent thirty-year gold the road built and to be built. These bonds are to be Previous to the passage of the West Point delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to rebill, a resolution, important in its character main in his possession. Whenever 20 additional miles of tified to by the Government Commissioner as being complete and ready for occupation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in the name of the United States, make this indersement on the five per cent bonds: "The United States of America hereby guarantee to the holder of this bond the payment of the interest thereon semi-annually; namely, on the first day of January and on the first day of July in each year; and to secure the payment of the principal of this bond at maturity. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has delivered to Secretary of the Treasury, as collateral security, bond of like amount, bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, secured by the first mortgage of the said Company on the entire road, franchise, lands, and other property to be available to the

When the prior lien of the Government of the United States shall have been extinguished by the payment by said Company of the interest on all the bonds so guaranteed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay out these guaranteed five per cent bonds to the Railroad Com pany as follows: Whenever 20 or more continuous miles of road are constructed, equipped, and ready for opera-tion, \$40,000 of bonds per mile are to be handed over to the Company, and at the same time \$10,000 worth in amount per mile are to be put away in the Treasury as security to the Government for the prompt payment by the Company of the guaranteed interest. As further security to the Government, simultaneously with the delivery to the Company of the \$40,000 per mile of the five percent guaranteed, the Company shall deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury Us 73-10ths first mortgage bonds in the proportion of 50,000 of the latter to 40,000 of the former. For further security and for additional means to provide for the guaranteed interest the Railroad Company shall turn over to the Government its entire land grant, acquired and to be acquired, to be administered by the Government, and by it sold in limited quantities to actual settlers only at \$2.56 an acre, subject, however, to the vested rights and equities of third parties. For further security, twice every year, and 15 days before the guaranteed interest shalf fall due, the Resiroad Company shall pay into the United States Treasnry the net carnings of the road for the preceding six months, and any sum besides necessary to make up the interest. For further security, if the sales of the Company's lands and the carnings of its road prove insufficient to provide for the interest on the guaranteed bends, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell enough of the \$10,000 per mile retained by him to meet the interest. After that, if there shall remain a surplus in the Treasury arising from land sales and net earnings, the Secretary shall pay it over to the Company's linking fund, to extinguish the five per cent.

Holders of the Northern Pacific saven-thirties issued. Government its entire land grant, acquired and to be

the Company's sinking fand, to extinguish the five per cent.

Holders of the Northern Pacific seven-thirties issued prior to this act can have them exchanged at the Treasury, dollar for dollar for the fives, with the interest guaranteed from and after July 1, 1878, if the exchange be made before that day; if made after that day they get the guaranteed interest from and including Jan. 1 or July next following the exchange. The seven thirties thus exchanged are retained by the Government as additional security for its guarantee of the fives. To secure the payment of the principal of the cuaranteed fives, the Government will hold all the Company's seven-thirty bonds deposited in the Treasury when the fives are issued for construction and that get there on exchanges, also a sinking fund to be established to commence Jan., 1889, of one per cent per annum of all bonds issued under this act, to which shall be added the surpluses in the Treasury arising from the sales of the Company's lands, and the deposit of its act earnings. The sinking fund is to buy up the guaranteed fives. They are to be canceled in the Treasury as bought, but the Kalload Company is to continue to pay interest on them the same as if they were not canceled, the time for the construction by

were not canceled.

The act extends the time for the construction by December 31, 1876, and every year thereafter normine additional shall be completed, of which at least 80 shall be west of the Rocky Mountains, and the whole road finished by July 4, 188. The seven-thrities remain the first lien on the road, and the rights of their hoders remain unfoncient. The act rectores albert 3,500,600 of to actual settlers at the price now hanted by riw for actual settlers at the price now hanted by riw for actual settlers at the price now hanted by riw for actual settlers at the price now hanted by riw for actual settlers at the price now hanted by riw for actual settlers. The act of the same as if they not constitute the reviewed by the superce Court on with or error, if Mrs. Lockwood desired it. Congress will probable to for a declaratory law or resolution removing the legal obstacles to the admission of women. The House, by a two-thirds vote, to-day authorized the Judiciary Committee to report the Poland Utah bill. Interesting the properties of the House of the Judiciary Committee to report the Poland Utah bill. Interesting the properties of the Judiciary Committee to report the Poland Utah bill. Interesting the legal obstacles to the admission of women.

It is understood that the Howard court-marked that the section was not final.

Congress may fix and determine the fares, toils, and charges to be paid for the transportation of persons and property on this railroad or any part of it.

BROOKS-BAXTER CONTEST.

## THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

GOV. SHEPHERD'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED -CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DE-FENSE-FUTURE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The Governor was cross-examined up to the hour of adjournment on various subjects. In several instances, in the sale of real estate, he stated that he had taken partial payment in sewer bonds, at the same time selling the property at the lowest market value. He held now in his possession possibly \$20,000 in sewer bonds, acquired ithrough real estate sales, and always accepted the same because he did not think it became him not to receive District securities, and that he had full faith in them. He further testified, that although the Vice-President of the Board often awarded contracts, no contracts of any moment were awarded without a consultation with the Board, and the approval of a majority of its members.

Treasurer Magruder was called, and explained that the assessments against the property of Senators Bay-ard and Edmunds were abated in lieu of a claim for damages. No settlement of a similar kind had ever been made with other parties, because it had not been asked. He considered that the Board got off cheap in settling in the manner they did.

Counsel for the memorialists continued the crossexamination of Gov. Shepherd, who said that if he had the whole system of improvements to go over again, as far as he was individually concerned, he would pursue the same course as had been pursued by the Board. He did not see why he should not award contracts to did not see why he should not award contracts to the Committee, with a view of ascertaining whether there be any great and prevalent evil which can be cured by legislation now or that may hereafter be properly brought within the power of Congress.

CLARKSON N. POTTER,
J. D. WARD.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

AN UNAUTHORIZED STATEMENT OF HIS FOLITICAL VIEWS AND PLANS—HE PREFERS TO SPEAK FOR HIMSELF.

189 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 10-day quoted briefly from a letter written recently by the Washington correspondent of The St. Lonis Republican, purporting to set forth Senator Schurz's views upon the political situation and his plans for the future. It turns out that the letter, which had about it all the air of authority, was not written with the Senator's knowledge or consent. He had not disclosed his plans to any one, and to correct wrong impressions he has written a letter to The St. Louis Republican, in which, after remarking that he had read the letter referred to, he says:

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. Hallatt Kilbourne, inasmuch as he was a man

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. COMPROMISE CASES UNDER THE INTERNAL

REVENUE LAWS. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11, 1874. Representative Bock's bill, introduced to-day and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, authorizing a compromise of cases arising under the Internal Revenue laws, in which penalties and forfeitures may have been incurred without fraudulent intent, provides for a summary investigation by the Judge of the District in which the alleged offense was committed, on the application of the accused, and after due notice to the District-Attorney and Collector of Internal Revenue. The summary investigation may be held before the Judge to whom the petition is presented, or, if he shall so direct, before any United States Commissioner or Internal Revenue Collector for such District, and the facts appearing thereon shall be stated and annexed to the petition, and together with a certified copy of the petitioner, to the Commissioner of Internal Revthe petitioner, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or remove such disability or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and inst.

EQUALIZATION OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES. The House Military Committee have authorized Mr. Gunckel to report a bill to equalize soldiers' bounties, which he will do to-morrow. The bill has been long and carefully considered, the Committee having taken testimony of the Paymaster-General, Controller, Second Auditor and others. It provides for the payment of \$8 33 per month for all the time of service, deducting bounties already paid. In case the bounty amounts to \$100 or over, the soldier may at his option, take a warrant for 160 acres of land, for which he may, without residence or settlement, obtain a patent. It also provides that widows or minor children of those who enlisted for a period less than one year, and were killed or died in the service, shall receive \$100 bounty. This class has never been provided for before. This bill, it is be-lieved, is so framed as to cover all deserving cases, and yet is so well guarded as to make the total sum required much less than was called for by any provi-ous bill.

THE WESTERN SURVEY INQUIRY. Lient George M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, in charge of surveys west of the 100th meridian, was examined by the House Committee on Public Lands to-day, from 10 a. m. till noon. Lieut. Wheeler was requested to state the extent of his operations during the years he has been employed, and detail the results attained in mineralogy, meteorology, and topography; the composition of his exploring parties; and the relative amount expended each year in comparison with the numbers of persons employed, and the extent of country traversed and surveyed. The information conveyed was substantially the same as that given in a letter published in tradity the same as can be a constituted adjourned until to-morrow, when Lieut. Wheeler will complete his statement. The Committee have also sunmoned Major Powell, the Colorado explorer, and H. V. Hayden the Yellowstone traveler. The object of this examination is to consider the propriety of con-solidating all the surveys of the West, under the direction of one Department.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as it

passed the House to-day, embraces the following New-York items: For the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, \$225,000; improvement of the Hudson River, \$40,000; improvement of the harbor at Dunkirk, \$35,000; at Buffaio, \$75,000; at Olcott, Oak Orchard, Pultneyville, and Waddington, each \$10,000; at Oswego, \$75,000; at Ogdensburg, \$6,000; at Plattsburg, \$5,000; at Black River, \$20,000. An appropriation of \$20,000 is made for the improve-ment of the Passaic River, N. J.

# WASHINGTON NOTES

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11, 1874. An interesting debate occurred in the Senate to-day on that clause of the Geneva Award bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee, which excludes from adjudication by the Court provided for in the bill any claus by or in behalf of any insurance company or insurer At the last session of Congress this provision was accusated at considerable length, but since that time several Senators have changed their minds, and will sustain the Thurman amendment, which allows insurance companies to present their claims to the Court. Among those who it he expected will make speeches in favor of this amendment to-morrow, are Schurz, Conkling, and Morton, and it now looks as though it would be agreed to. At the last session of Congress this provision was dis-

application of Mrs. Belon Lockwood for admission to the bar of that tribunal. The Court held that common law and precedent are all against the appointment of a woman to the office of an attorney, but that the question, how far the statutes and recent practice have modified the subject, is beyond the jurisdiction of the court. It was intimated that its action was not final, but could be reviewed by the Supreme Court on writ of error, if Mrs. Lockwoon desired it. Congress will probably be applied to for a declaratory law or resolution removing the legal obstacles to the admission of women.

ACTIVE SKIRMISHING AT BARING CROSS - NINE BROOKS MEN WOUNDED-THE FEDERAL TROOPS

PUT A STOP TO THE FIGHT. Sr. Louis, May 11 .- A private dispatch from Little Rock, dated at 10 o'clock to-day, says that active skirmishing is going on between the contending parties. Both sides have thrown troops to the north bank of the river, Baring Cross, at the intersection of the Fort Smith and the Cairo and Fulton Railroads, one mile from the river, apparently being the point contended for. Brooks's men hold the railroad bridge.

LATER,-Dispatches from Little Rock to the officers of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad say that Gen. Churchill and Col. King White crossed the river this morning with a considerable force of Baxter's troops, and started for Baring Cross. Immediately afterward, Col. John M. Clayton of Brooks's army crossed the railroad bridge with 300 men. At the last secounts (11 o'clock) there was skirmishing along the lines, and a lively fire was kept up, but with what result has not been stated. Brooks's forces hold the rail-

it, but the trains are not molested. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- A private dispatch, dated

Baring Cross, May 11, says: Baring Cross, May 11, says:

Col. John Clayton was ordered up the river this morning, at a o'clock, to protect Gibbon, who was sent last night to keep Fowler down. As soon as the Baxterites learned that Col. Clayton had left, they sent White to intercept him. Thereupon, Faxan sent more troops to cross the bridge. There was lively skirmishing. None of our men were hurt, as stated in the first telegram. The report that two Baxter men were wounded is doubtful. Twenty-live regulars coming here stopped the fight. Both parties have returned to Little Rock. LATER DETAILS OF THE SKIRMISH-SEVERAL BROOKS

MEN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED. LITTLE ROCK, May 11 .- In the skirmish across the river this morning quite a number are reported to have been killed and wounded on Brooks's side, while Baxter admits that he had only one man wounded. Baxter forces claim that at the time of the interference by the United States troops they had the Brooks forces surrounded, and would have captured the whole party.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT SUGGESTS THAT BROOKS BE AL

LOWED TO CALL HIS ADHERENTS TO MEET WITH THE LEGISLATURE—THE DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS

Washington, May 11 .- The following telegrains were sent from here to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.

To the Hon. Joseph Brooks, Little Rock, Ark.:

I have suggested to Mr. Baxler that the members of the General Assembly, now in Little Rock, adjourn for a reasonable time, say 10 days, to give you an opportunity to call in those members who may not respond to his call, so that there may be a full Legislature. The United States will give all necessary protection to the Legislature in meeting and transacting its business, as usual, at the State House, and prevent, as far as practicable, all violence and desurbance of the public peace. I urgently request that the military of both parties be at once disbanded, which is the first step toward a peaceable settlement. Answer.

To the Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock, Ark.:

ment. Answer.

To the Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock, Ark.:

I recommend that the members of the General Assembly, new at Little Rock, adjoinn for a reasonable time, say for ten days, to enable Brooxs to call to the body his supposed adherents, so that there may be a full Legislature. Any hasty action by a part of the Assembly will not be satisfactory to the people. Brooks's friends here agree that if this course is pursued no opposition will be made to the meeting of the Assembly in the State House as usual, and that he will at once dismiss his forces if you will do the same. I urgently request that all armed forces on both sides be dislanded, so that the General Assembly may act free from any military pressure or infinence. The United States forces will give all necessary protection to the Legislature, and prevent, as far as practicable, all violence and disturbance of the public peace. Answer.

BAXTER'S REFLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM—

BAXTER'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM-HE AGREES TO THE PROPOSITIONS PROVIDED CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE FULFILLED-BROOKS ADVISED TO ACCEPT THE TERMS.

Washington, May 11.—The following, in response to the telegram from the President, was re-

response to the telegram from the President, was received here to-night:

I ATTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11.

To U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C.:

There is almost a quorum of both Houses of the Legislature present and they have power, under the Constitution, to adjourn from day to day, until they have a quorum, and they can adjourn no longer than until they have a quorum. I am in favor of their adjourning as long as they please, until every supposed Brooks adherent is present. With this understanding, I will disband my troops in proportion as Brooks disbands his, but for the meeting of the Legislature at the usual place Mr. Brooks must get as far from it west as I am east, and denosit the State arms in the State Armory, and let the State House and public buildings be turned over at once to J. M. Johnson, the Secretary of State, to whom, under the law they belong.

ELISH BAXTER, Governor of Arkansas.

On the receipt of the above dispatch, the President

On the receipt of the above dispatch, the President and Attorney-General Williams held another consulta-tion, and decided to send the following telegrams, which

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11. To the Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS, Little Rock, The Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS, Little Rock, Ark.: The Hon. E.isha Baxter has telegraphed the President that the General Assembly must adjourn from day to day notify that the General Assembly must adjourn from day to day, until a quorum is present, and that then he is in favor of its adjourning until every one of your supposed achievents is present, with the understanding that he will disband his troops in the proportion that you disband yours; that you will get away as far west as he is east of the State House, and allow it to be turned over to the Secretary of State, who is its legal custodian, and that you will deposit the State arms in the State Armory. The members of this Legislature in Lattle Rock hearthly approve this proposition, and I am directed by the President to say that he considers this fair and reasonable, and that your interests require its immediate acceptance. Answer.

Alterney-General.

Atterney-General,
Washington, May 11.
To the Hon. Elisha Baxter, Little Rock, Ark.:
I am directed by the President to say that he considers
your proposition fair and reasonable, and I have asked
Mr. Brooks for its immediate acceptance by him. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

The following has also been received here this after-

neon:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11.

To U. S. GRANT, President, Washington, D. C.:

We the undersigned, members of the General Assembly of Arkanses, present here to meet under the call of Gov.

Baxler, have read his (Baxter's) response to your telegram to-day, and we most heartly approve and indorse fit.

President of the Senate, and cicht other Senaters.

t. B. F. Askew.
President of the Senate, and eight other Senators.
X. J. Sondall.,
Speaker of the House, and 36 other members present.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK. PROBABILITY THAT A QUORUM OF THE LEGISLATURE WILL BE PRESENT TO-DAY-THE CITY QUIET-BROOKS ISSUES A CALL FOR A SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, May 11 .- The House met a secand time at 4 p. m. Thirty-seven members were present. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to bring in the ab sentees, and the House adjourned until 10 a. m. to morrow. About ten members arrived to-night, and there will doubtiess be a quorum to-morrow, in the

Baxter to-day received about 600 re-enforcements. among them about 200 colored men. The city is a perfect military camp, and almost every business house is closed. Matters are quiet to-night. The Federal troops are on the alert to prevent any conflict. Brooks to-night issued a call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to meet on May 24.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Clayton to-day re-

ceived the following dispatch from Charles W. Frankersley, Speaker of the Arkansas House of Representa-

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., NEAR THE ARKANSAS LINE, }
May 11. 1874. \$
I left Arkadelphia for St. Louis to-night. The through train was guarded by Baxter men as far as Lutie Rock. The train was scarched for me, but I escaped. It is reported that four pieces of artillery from Texas have been forwarded by the Governor of that State, and that they passed Marshall last night on their way, by the Caire and Palton Railroad, for Baxter.

STRIKE OF LABORERS AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, May 11. - This forenoon about

60 Bohemian sewer-diggers struck for an increase of wages. The strikers visited various points where work was in progress, and obtained reinforcements, in some instances resorting to violence. At noon about 100 strikers and compelling men to quit work and join them. Purdy & McNiel's lumber-yard a serious rior was threened, and a number of shots were fired without eff Several persons were party hart by thying missiles, strikers were finally dispersed by the police.

BUFFALO, May 11.—About 5:30 this afternoon, without previous waroing, the Meartnur fourstory brick block on Main-st., above Engin-st., fell with
a terrible grash crushing in the adjoining two, story

block (Stevenson's). The blocks were occupied by Mc-Arthur, confectioner; Lanke, jeweler; Cook, Sheffel & Co., variety store, &c. A daughter of the janitor, Frank Nagle, 5 years old, was instantly killed; also a son of Prof. Buckham, principal of the State Normal School, 14 years of age. Mrs. Buckham had a leg broken, and was severely bruised. Emma G. Morse, 14 years old, had her left arm torn off and her skull fractured; her injuries are probably fatal. Reports provail that two or more are still under the debris. There were many narrow escapes, some thirty persons being in the building when it fell. The cause is attributed to the carelessness of some massens, who knocked out a portion of the back wall of MeArthur's block to connect it with a new building in the rear. The loss is estimated at \$50,000,

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

LOSS OF THE CARLISTS IN THEIR LATE DEFEAT-PERSONS OPPOSING THE PRETENSIONS OF DON

Madaid, Monday, May 11, 1814. The Carlists, under Don Alfonso, lost 500 men in killed and wounded in their recent defeat.

London, Tuesday, May 12-5:30 a. m. A special dispatch to The Times says Gen. Concha began his advance from Bilbao yesterday. The Carlists are intreaching themselves in the moun-

General Ello has issued a decree that all persons expressing dissent to the pretensions of Don Carles will

## AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

VICE-CONSUL ORDERED TO LEAVE THE ISLAND-THE CASE OF FREDERICK DOCKERY.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 11 .- A dispatch from Havana says that William Lauten, an American who acts as Vice-Consul for Great Britain and Germany at Manzanillo, has been ordered to leave the island within ten days, in consequence of having communicated with

Frederick Dockery is still in prison at Puerto

HAVANA, May 11 .- Captain-General Concha has issued a decree permitting members of the militia who pay \$1,000 into the Treasury to remain at home. Many per-

sons are avaiting themselves of this permission. SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP SIBE-

LONDON, Monday, May 11, 1874.

The steamship Siberia, from Liverpool for Madeira, is supposed to have been lost, with all her

crew and passengers.

FOREIGN NOTES. The British House of Lords will adjourn

from the 23d of May until June 1. There was still much ice in the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles yesterday.

A meeting of members to the late Evangelical Alliance was held in London last night, at which addresses were made by several of the delegates.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

THE FOREST FIRES IN THE NORTH-WEST. DETROIT, May 11 .- The latest news from the

forest tires which have been raging so extensively for the past two or three days in several parts of this State. is more encouraging. Light rain has been falling at Muskegon and Grand-

Haven to-day, and the fires in that vicinity and along the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway are entirely extinguished.

Light fires are reported along the line of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad north of Saginaw, but no present danger is apprehended, except at Clare, where heavy fires are raging, and considerable uneasiness is felt for the safety of the village. Fires are still raging along the line of the Detroit and

Bay City Railroad, but are less violent than on Satur day. The fires on the Jackson Lansing and Saginaw Railroad nerth of Saginaw are regarded as not being ex-tensive, and the loss in that vicinity has not been very

Raifroad nerth of Saginaw are regarded as not being extensive, and the loss in that vicinity has not been very heavy.

Fifteen miles north of Winons, on the Jackson. Lansing and Saginaw Raifroad, a fire burned out several handred feet of the track and completely blockaded the road with fallen trees, and also destroyed 1,000,000 feet of lumber owned by Lindsey & Co. of this city.

Heavy fires are reported on the Cedar River, Midland County, and on Saturday the lumber camp of Moore & Smith, consisting of tents, harness, sleighs, houses, and outbuildings, was completely destroyed. Nothing was saved. The men had barely time to escape themselves. The destruction of timber in this section appears to be greater than than in 1871, owing to the large amount of timber killed. The fires in Isabelia County are reported to be quite extensive, and much valuable timber is being destroyed.

In the vicinity of Ausable heavy fires are reported, but no considerable damage lims yet been done. The fire on Saturday near Haverhill, on the Lake. Huron shore, is reported to have destroyed a large quantity of hegs owned by Moore & Alger of this city. Fires in the neighborhood of Filint and along the fine of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad are reported, and in many places the farmers have been fighting the fire for the past two days. In some localities rain is now lailing, and the indications are in favor of quite extensive rain throughout the State.

FOREST FIRES IN WESTERNINEW-YORK. Buffato, May 11 .- Fires in the woods in Elma and Marrilla, Eric County, and Bennington, Wyoming County, are prevailing to an alarming extent. Barns, farmhouses, and other property are being destroyed. The village of Eima narrowly escaped

LOSSES IN TORONTO-THE TOTAL AMOUNT

TORONTO, Ont., May 11 .- The following may be accepted as a fair estimate of the principal losses by the fires on Saiurday night and Sunday morning:

the fires on Saiurday night and Sunday morning:

On Esplanade-st.—Lyman Brothers & Co., \$3,000, believed to be insured; John Taylor & Co., \$20,000, insured; Mr. Little's frame cottage, and pattern shope, \$500; N. Carate's boiler works, \$10,000, insured for \$1,500. On Front-st.—Smith & Keigley, loss on stock estimated at \$100,000, tally insured; Thorne, Parsons & Co., loss on stock damaged by water \$20,000. The buildings on Front-st, and most of those on Esplanade-st, which were of the probable value of \$30,000, were owned by A. M. Smith, and were fully insured. On George st.—Mr. Hill's iron-works; loss on building and deterioration of stock, \$5,000; believed to be fully insured. A rough estimate of the loss of the houses owned by Mr. Taylor is \$2,000, and of the bouse and grocery owned and occupied by W. Campbell \$1,500; uninsured. W. Campbell had been in the house only one week. The loss of Mr. Frank, grocer, by hasty Temöval and damage from water, about \$500; insured.

Large losses were sustained by others. The entire loss

18 estimated at \$250,000. AN IOWA TOWN DESTROYED-LOSS, \$100,000. McGregor, Iowa, May 11 .- A fire at Ridgeway on Saturday evening destroyed the entire village, with the exception of one brick building. Between 30 and 40 families are rendered homeless. The fire originated by two boys lighting a cigar is an succespted mill. The total loss will be nearly \$100,000.

# FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock this morning on the third floor of the building on the north-west corner second floors by the Home Sewing Machine Company, causing damage to the amount of \$5,000. Fully in-sured. of Broadway and Fourth-st., occupied on the first and

SUICIDE OF A NEWPORT LADY. NEWPORT, May 11 .- The wife of M. C. Slocum, residing on Kay-st., and known extensively among the Summer population of this place, committed suicide this morning by jumping into a pend a short distance from her residence. She had been deranged for some time. The cause is generally believed to be anxiety on account of the fact that she had invested heavily in worthless Western bonds, and also in Ohio and Chesa-peake Railread bonds. She belonged to one of the first families in the city.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Daniel H. McInnis was sentenced in Boston

A man named Frank Williams committed

Deputy U. S. Marshal Brockaway reports that after arresting the persons around of violating the Internal Revoluc-laws in Nan Pete County, Utah, in was set upon by the Mormon people, and compelled to release his prisoners. He says the people declare that no arrests shall be made.]

# PRICE FOUR CENTS. THE ARMY REUNION.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST DAY AT HARRIS-BURG-DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS PRESENT-SPEECHES BY GENS, BURNSIDE AND WILCOX AT THE MEETING OF THE NINTH ARMY CORPS-THE BANQUET-DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE NON-ARRI-VAL OF THE PRESIDENT-TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARRISBURG, May 11 .- The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac began here to-day, the initial proceedings of which consisted of the reunion of the Ninth Army Corps at 3 p. m., the reunion of Gen. Hartranft's division at 5 p. m., the reunion of the 51st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at 5 p. m., and a grand banquet of the Ninth Army Corps at 9 p. m. The city presents a gala appearance. All the public buildings and a large number of private residences are gaily decorated with banners and national flags, festooned in appropriate devices. Three enormous arches have been erected at different points between the railroad depot and the Grand Opera House, where the reunion is to take place. The interior of the opera house is magnificently dressed with corps flags, bunting, flowers, and evergreens, and presents an ap-

pearance beautiful in the extreme,

The arrivals up to this hour (7 o'clock) are Gens. Sher man, Sheridan, Hagcock, McDowell, Burnside, Howard, S. K. Warren, S. P. Heintzelman, Belknap, Babcock, Doubleday, French, Wilcox, Sturgiss, Hincky, Park, Newton, Rear-Admiral Wm. F. Reynolds, and Vice-Ad miral Rowan. Gen. Butterfield has written that he will also be present, but he has not yet arrived. Admiral Porter's health detains him at Washington.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS. At 4 o'clock the Ninth Army Corps met in the State Senate Chamber, greeted as they entered by music from Beck's Philadelphia Band. On calling the corps to order, Gen. Burnside expressed great pleasure in meeting the corps, and intimated that he would speak to them at greater slength on a future occasion. He atluded in complimentary terms to the fact that a mem ber of the Ninth new occupies the Executive chair of Pennsylvania. He introduced the Rev. D. H. Geissinger of Lancaster, who made a prayer, after which, in a few appropriate words, Gen. Wilcox was introduced and received with applause.

He addressed his comrades, referring to the services of the corps during the war in the Carolinas, Virginia, and along the front, which he eloquently described, and then referred to the more agreeable enjoyment of peace invitation should be extended to the late Confederate corps. Longstreet's, which they had most frequently encountered, to come up next year and have a patriotic time of it, and to bury the hatchet together and forever. [Applanse.] He referred to the loss in battle of Stevens, Reno, and others of distinction among the leaders to various conflicts, and to the many thousands of the rank and file who sacrificed their lives. They did not die in vain. The four millions of liberated slaves, now in the enjoyment of citizenship, bear testimony to the fact that their blood was not shed in vain. He warmly congratulated the corps that one of their com-rades, Gen. Hartranft, an honest man, now enjoys the highest honor that the great State of Pennsylvania is able to bestow upon any one of her citizens. He hoped all would enjoy and properly appreciate the blessings of liberty and peace which, in common with all our people,

we are now permitted to enjoy.

The Society then proceeded to business. The Treas urer reported expenses and receipts during the past year. A motion was made that the same officers be re-elected, which was unanimously agreed to. Gen. Burnside accepted the renewal of confidence and honor with thanks, and made a few appropriate remarks. A resolution was adopted that the next meeting be held at such place as may be agreed on by the Army of the Potomac. After a few remarks by the President the

meeting adjourned. The reunions of Hartranft's Division and the 51st Regtent were merely informal meetings of the members each. The banquet to-night of the Ninth Corps at the Lochiel Hotel was a brilliant and imposing affair, at which all the distinguished visitors, including Gen civilians, were present. Mech disappointment is felt at the non-arrival of the President, who was expected here by special train to-night at it o'clock, but who failed to appear. A dispatch was received that he could not leave Washington owing to pressing official business, and it is now feared that he will not be present during the reunion. The following is the programme for te

morrow:

Reunion of the Second Army Corps, 9 a.m. in the House of Representatives; reunion of the Fifth Army Corps, 9 a.m.; reunion of the Sixth Army Corps, 9 a.m.; reunion of the Sixth Army Corps, 9 a.m.; reunion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 9 a.m. At 161 a.m. the Corps Secteties and members of the Seciety of the Army of the Potemac, in the order of corps numbers, will assemble on the grounds immediately in front of the Capitol, under the direction of Gen. James W. Latia, to march from that point to the Grand Opera House. Reunion of the Seciety of the Army of the Potomac, 11 a.m., in the Grand Opera House. Governor's reception 8 pp. m. at the Executive Mausion. Banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, 10 p. m., at the Lochiel Hetel.

# THE SPRING INUNDATIONS.

TWO NEW CREVASSES-A LARGE AND RICH SECTION OF COTTON LANDS OVERFLOWED.

MEMPHIS, May 11.-The steamer Cheek, from below, brings important news regarding the overflow of the Mississippl. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the levee in front of Friar's Point, on the Mississippi, broke at Maynard's and Miller's. The former crevasse is 100 yards wide and the latter 50, and as the water outside the levee was fully five feet above the level inside, the water poured through in an immense volume, deffing all attempts to check it, and soon inundated the town and surrounding country. The crevasses will inundate a very large and rich section of cotton lands.

The St. Francis River was stationary yesterday, and the levee on the Helena, or Arkansas side, still held good. About 2,000 hands are engaged in strengthening it, but the river made a cut-off yesterday at Connect Bend, cutting off some 14 miles, and in consequence the river is rising below the cut-off at the rate of one inch per hour. Further news from Helena is anxiously looked for.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS FROM WESTERN RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The Signal Office reports that during the past 24 hours the Mississippi has fallen at St. Paul and La Crosse; risen one inch at Davenport and Keokuk; fallen from St. Louis to Vicksburg. except at Helena, where a rise of three inches is reported; and it has remained stationary at New-Orleans. The Missouri has risen slightly at Yankton, fallen from Omaha to Plattsmouth; risen from St. Joseph to Kansas City, and fallen thence to Jefferson City; a slight rise is reported at Herman. The Ohio continues to fall steadily from Pittsburgh to its mouth. The Red River has fallen six inches at Shreveport ; the Cumberland, three feet at Nashville, and the Alleghany and Monougabela have falled slightly. During the same period, rain has fallen in the water-shet of the Mississippi at Davenport, 18 100 of an inch; at St. Louis, 8-100; at La Crosse, 4-100, and at Keckuk, 2-100; in that of the Mussouri, 1-100 of an inch at Leavenworth, and the same amount at Omaha. No rainfall is reported within the water-sheds

THE MISSISSIPPI BREAKS THROUGH ITS BANKS AND FORMS A CUT-OFF AT COMMERCE-COTTON-CROP

MEMPHIS, May 11 .- Accounts from below are to the effect that the river has broken through its banks at Commerce, forty miles below here, and made a cutoff. The new channel was reported as six hundred yards wide this morning and rapidly widening. It caused a rapid fall in the river above, and a corresponding rapid rise below, breaking the levees in several places. In

Walnut Bend a store was washed away.

The breaks at Helena were repaired in time to prevent serious damage. Friar's Point and a large number of cotton plantations are submerged. Skiffs have been sent to Friar's Point for the use of the inhabitants the re. All efforts to check the crevasse near Napoleon have failed, and workmen have abandoned the work. It is believed that much of the overflowed land, for a dis-tance of 200 miles below here, will be in a condition to cultivate before the end of this mouth, and that possi-bly half a cotton crop may be made, if not more.

Clark Wilson, a resident of Peabody, Mass.